

Important Information about your Drinking Water



The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.*
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.*
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.*
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.*
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.



Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In the table on the next page, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.*
- Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.*
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.*
- "NA" means not applicable.*
- "ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.*
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.*
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.*
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.*
- TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes*

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS - BLACK HAMMOCK

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	1/02 & 3/02	No	2.6	ND - 2.6	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	02/02 & 03/02	No	0.0171	0.010 - 0.0171	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	02/02 & 03/02	No	7.4	ND - 7.4	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/02 & 03/02	No	1.24	0.64 - 1.24	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	02/02 & 03/02	No	1.2	ND - 1.2	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/04 & 06/04	No	0.011 ¹	ND - 0.022	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	02/02 & 03/02	No	7.9	ND - 7.9	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	02/02 & 03/02	No	45.1	28.0 - 45.1	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	2004	No	28.9 ¹	17.9 - 46.4	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb)	2004	No	56.8 ¹	47.4 - 64.5	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	2002	No	0.057	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	2002	No	4.4	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

¹. Value is annual average

The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS - CHASE GROVES

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3/02	No	1.2	1.0 - 1.2	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	9/03	No	0.5	0.5	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	3/02 & 6/02	No	0.0197	0.0102 - 0.0197	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	3/02 & 6/02	No	0.2	ND - 0.2	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	3/02 & 6/02	No	1.1	ND - 1.1	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	3/02 & 6/02	No	0.773	0.620 - 0.773	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	3/02 & 6/02	No	27.9	ND - 27.9	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/04	No	0.0120	0.0120	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	3/02 & 6/02	No	25.9	16.0 - 25.9	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	3/04 & 10/04	No	15.2 ¹	5.24 - 38.2	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb)	03/04 & 10/04	No	44.87 ¹	30.70 - 59.37	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	2004	No	0.12	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	2004	No	0.0026	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Iron (ppm)	6/02	No	0.0285	0.0193 - 0.0285	0	0.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching.

1. Value is annual average

The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS - SUNSHADOW

Microbiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly % Positive Samples	MCLG	MCL		Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	2004	No	3.08	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% or more of monthly samples		Naturally present in the environment; Used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2/02 & 3/02	No	0.016	ND - 0.016	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2/02 & 3/02	No	0.158	ND - 0.158	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/03	No	0.055	ND - 0.055	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2/02 & 3/02	No	19	11.0 - 19.0	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Chlorine (ppm)	2004	No	1.1 ¹	0.2 - 2.5	4	4	Water Additives used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	2004	No	30.8 ¹	18.9 - 68.1	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb)	2004	No	58.8 ¹	37.6 - 104.4	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	2004	No	0.34	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppm)	2004	No	2.1	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Level	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Color (color units)	2/02 & 3/02	No	15	ND - 15	0	15	Naturally occurring organics

1. Value is annual average

The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS - NORTHEAST

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	9/03	No	0.1	ND - 0.1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2/02	No	1.1	ND - 1.1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	2/02	No	0.81	0.80 - 0.81	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	8/03	No	0.01 ¹	.009 - .018	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2/02	No	7.0	5.9 - 7.0	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Chlorine (ppm)	2004	No	1.5 ¹	1.0 - 2.0	4	4	Water additives used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	2004	No	23 ¹	10 - 34	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb)	2004	No	76 ¹	59 - 100	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	2004	Yes	NA	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	2004	Yes	NA	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants Table							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Iron (ppm)	2/02 & 6/02	Yes	0.66	ND - 0.66	NA	0.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

1. Value is annual average

There was a lead and copper monitoring violation due to a failure to collect samples for the year 2004. This collection effort will be conducted during the summer 2005.

The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

A single sample violation for iron occurred at the Greenwood Lakes Water Treatment Plant. Three subsequent samples were collected and analyzed in June 2002, and iron was not detected. Iron was also not detected in 2001 sampling.

*The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) has completed an assessment and their records indicate no potential sources of contamination. Please see the following website to review the results.
<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/SelectCounty.asp>*

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS - NORTHWEST

Microbiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly # Positive Samples	MCLG	MCL		Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	5/04	Yes Monitoring Violation	2	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in no more than one sample in a month		Naturally present in the environment
Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3/02, 4/02, & 6/02	No	6.9	ND - 6.9	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	9/03	No	0.7	ND - 0.7	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	3/02 & 6/02	No	0.007	ND - 0.007	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	3/02 & 6/02	No	9.0	ND - 9.0	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	3/02 & 6/02	No	0.73	ND - 0.73	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	3/02 & 6/02	No	4.0	ND - 4.0	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	6/04	No	0.06 ¹	.014 - .13	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	3/02 & 6/02	No	9.4	5.05 - 9.4	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	2003	No	0.76	ND - 0.76	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Chlorine (ppm)	2004	No	1.3 ¹	0.9 - 1.6	4	4	Water additives used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	2004	No	12 ¹	7 - 15	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb)	2004	No	70 ¹	62 - 87	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCL G	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	2002	No	1.3	2	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	2002	No	5.4	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

1. Value is annual average

During the month of May 2004, two (2) Total Coliform samples showed the presence of total coliform bacteria, which led to a monitoring violation. The standard is that no more than one (1) sample may do so. The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) has completed an assessment and their records indicate no potential sources of contamination. Please see the following website to review the results.
<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/SelectCounty.asp>

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS - SOUTHEAST

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly % Positive Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	2004	No	1.4	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% or more of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment; Used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	9/03	No	0.5	0.5	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (ppm)	1/02 & 7/02	No	0.011	ND - 0.011	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1/02 & 7/02	No	0.95	ND - 0.95	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	1/02 & 7/02	No	6.1	ND - 6.1	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	6/04	No	0.01 ¹	.007 - .015	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	1/02 & 7/02	No	38.0	5.1 - 38.0	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

Chlorine (ppm)	2004	No	1.3	1.1 - 1.9	4	4	Water additives used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	2004	No	25 ¹	14 - 35	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb)	2004	No	73 ¹	58 - 85	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	2003	No	0.518	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	2003	No	0.00196	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

1. Value is annual average

The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) has completed an assessment and their records indicate no potential sources of contamination. Please see the following website to review the results.
<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/SelectCounty.asp>

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS - SOUTHWEST

Microbiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly # Positive Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Coliform Bacteria	4/04	Yes Monitoring Violation	3	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in no more than one sample in a month	Naturally present in the environment	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2004	No	0.008	0.008	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2/02	No	11.0	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Chlorine (ppm)	2004	No	1.5 ¹	0.92 - 3.3	4	4	Water additives used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	12/04	No	21 ¹	NA	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb)	12/04	Yes Reporting Violaiton	48 ¹	NA	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	2003	No	0.92	1	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	2003	No	6.6	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

1. Value is annual average

During the month of April 2004, three (3) of our Total Coliform samples showed the presence of total coliform bacteria, which led to a monitoring violation. The standard is that no more than one (1) sample may do so.

Sampling for the Total Trihalomethanes was conducted outside of the regular sampling schedule from July 1-September 30, 2004. Therefore, a sampling violation was issued.

The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) has completed an assessment and their records indicate no potential sources of contamination. Please see the following website to review the results. <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/SelectCounty.asp>

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS - APPLE VALLEY

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	10/03	No	2.1	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	10/03	No	0.5	0.5	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	02/02	No	0.0074	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	02/02	No	NA	NA	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposit; discharge from metal refineries; run off from waste batteries and paints.
Fluoride (ppm)	02/02	No	0.11	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/04	No	0.13	NA	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	02/02	No	13	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
TTHM (ppb)	10/04	No	26	NA	NA	100	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	10/04	No	44	NA	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	2004	No	0.945	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	2004	No	0.0025	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

1. Value is annual average

The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) has completed an assessment and their records indicate no potential sources of contamination. Please see the following website to review the results. <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/SelectCounty.asp>

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS - DOL RAY MANOR

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	03/03	No	3.5	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	03/03	No	0.7	NA	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/03	No	0.0047	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	03/03	No	0.17	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickle (ppb)	03/03	No	2.4	NA	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/04	No	2.2	NA	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	03/03	No	20	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
TTHM (ppb)	10/04	No	2	NA	NA	100	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	10/04	No	10	NA	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	07/02	No	0.61	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/02	No	1.8	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants Table							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Odor (threshold odor number)	2003	Yes	11	ND - 11	NA	3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

An odor violation occurred in 2003 where the MCL for this parameter was exceeded. There are no serious health concerns associated with these results.

The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) has completed an assessment and their records indicate no potential sources of contamination. Please see the following website to review the results. <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/SelectCounty.asp>

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS - DRUID HILLS

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	03/03	No	1.2	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	03/03	No	0.7	NA	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/03	No	0.011	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	03/03	No	0.95	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	03/03	No	6.1	NA	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/04	No	0.015	NA	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	03/03	No	7.9	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
TTHM (ppb)	10/04	No	79	NA	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	10/04	No	17	NA	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	07/02	No	0.46	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

1. Value is annual average

The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) has completed an assessment and their records indicate no potential sources of contamination. Please see the following website to review the results. <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/SelectCounty.asp>

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS - FERN PARK

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	03/02	No	1.4	ND - 1.4	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/02	No	0.0111	0.0067 - 0.0111	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	03/02	No	0.14	0.05 - 0.14	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposit; discharge from metal refineries; run off from waste batteries and paints.
Fluoride (ppm)	03/02	No	0.999	0.139 - 0.999	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/04 & 11/04	No	0.21	0.07 - 0.21	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	03/02	No	4.66	4.4 - 4.66	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	2004	No	14	6 - 25	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb)	2004	No	28 ¹	15 - 42	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/02	No	0.687	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/02	No	2.8	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants Table							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Odor (threshold odor number)	03/02, 04/02, & 11/02	Yes	8	ND - 8	NA	3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

1. Value is annual average

An odor violation occurred in 2003 where the MCL for this parameter was exceeded. There are no serious health concerns associated with these results.

The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS - LAKE BRANTLEY

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	03/03	No	3.7	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	03/03	No	1.5	NA	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/03	No	0.0092	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	03/03	No	0.19	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/03	No	0.003	NA	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	03/03	No	13	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
TTHM (ppb)	10/04	No	42	NA	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	10/04	No	0.18	NA	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	07/02	No	0.23	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/02	No	4	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants Table							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Odor (threshold odor number)	2003	Yes	15	ND - 15	NA	3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

1. Value is annual average

An odor violation occurred in 2003 where the MCL for this parameter was exceeded. There are no serious health concerns associated with these results.

The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) has completed an assessment and their records indicate no potential sources of contamination. Please see the following website to review the results. <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/SelectCounty.asp>

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS - LAKE HARRIET

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	03/03	No	0.3	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	03/03	No	0.9	NA	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/03	No	0.0078	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	03/03	No	0.13	NA	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharged from electronic, aerospace, and defense industries.
Fluoride (ppm)	03/03	No	0.21	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/04	No	0.016	NA	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	03/03	No	5.6	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
TTHM (ppb)	10/04	No	71	NA	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	10/04	No	16	NA	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	08/02	No	0.8	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	08/02	No	11	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants Table							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Odor (threshold odor number)	2003	Yes	21	1.0 - 21	NA	3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

1. Value is annual average

An odor violation occurred in 2003 where the MCL for this parameter was exceeded. There are no serious health concerns associated with these results.

The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) has completed an assessment and their records indicate no potential sources of contamination. Please see the following site to review the results.

[Http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/SelectCounty.asp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/SelectCounty.asp)

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS - MEREDITH MANOR

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	03/03	No	1.1	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	03/03	No	1.1	NA	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/03	No	0.0051	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	03/03	No	0.19	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/04	No	0.0079	NA	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	03/03	No	7.7	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
TTHM (ppb)	10/04	No	20	NA	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	10/04	No	38	NA	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	08/02	No	0.51	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Secondary Contaminants Table							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Odor (threshold odor number)	2003	Yes	23	1.1 - 23	NA	3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

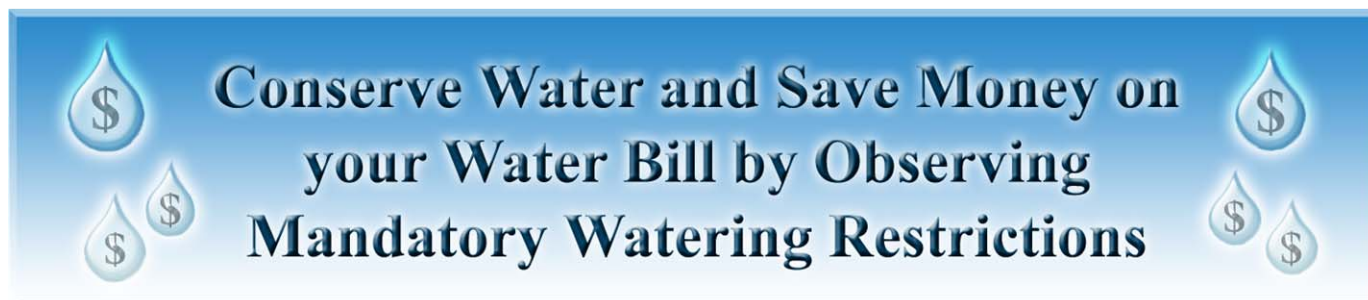
1. Value is annual average

An odor violation occurred in 2003 where the MCL for this parameter was exceeded. There are no serious health concerns associated with these results.

The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

SEMINOLE COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES 2004 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



- ◆ No watering between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- ◆ Residential customers with odd street numbers water on Wednesdays and/or Saturdays.
- ◆ Residential customers with even street numbers water on Thursdays and/or Sundays.
- ◆ Commercial and other* customers water on Tuesdays and/or Fridays. (*Also includes subdivision common areas, schools, churches, government and recreational facilities)
- ◆ Watering may be done at any time with a hand-held hose provided it is fitted with an automatic shutoff nozzle.

Watering Restrictions are set at the maximum recommended watering rate for St. Augustine sod, as determined by University of Florida research. Even during the hottest driest part of the summer, your grass only needs water twice a week, ¾ inch each time.